VOLXV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING. JUNE 15, 1875.

NO. 173.

## TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL. REPORTED DISCOVERY OF NEW EVIDENCE.

THE DETECTIVE PRESS TAKING A HAND

ALLEGED PROOF OF PURCHASE OF POISON.

Fquivocal Position of the Parties on a Sofa

Significant Names of the Alleged Wit nesses, "Leve" and "Price"-Is to Another Central Park Hoax-If se, What is the Price of the Lies?-Reference to the Matter by Mr. Beach in his

Address.

New York Herald does not bear a conspicuous part, so it would never have done for the Beecher eld having made its mark in it. Bearing this fact in mind, no one will be surprised to learn that the empiscience of this great journal has discovered something "which no fellah could find out," just at the nick of time to preserve its reputation and it is discovered that the corroborative testimony upon two important points is alleged to have been obtained at the same moment the dish is strongly suspected of being overdone, and is tine tured besides with an odor remarkably fishy. The names given to these alleged witnesses are more ever decidedly suggestive of doubts as to the authenticity of their stories. Mr. "Leye" (Lies) sells the prussic acid, while "Price" confirms the ananymous statement of the mythical upholsterer. The location of the place of business of this Mr. (All lice may be said to have their price.) Dissolved Potash, with his drugs and chemicals, at the obscure villinge of Whitestone, on Long Island Sound, and of Price in the directory and making a methodical and analytical student like Beecher go to such a country draggist for information as to the effect and subtlety of various poisons, instead of consulting the books, and then purchasing the poison of the same man, when the heels of such a discussion, and having regularly charged to his account as an evidence of the very suicide which the Moultons swear he intended to have appear to be death from natural causes, and finally to make Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton wantonly indulge in guilty em-braces in the very presence of strangers, and criminal relations in an unlocked parlor, with

orkmen in the ball, and liable to come in upon It smacks too much of zoology. But we give beow, from the Herald, the chief points in it for MRS. MOULTON CONFIRMED.

You have asked me the question whether I ever wold Mr. Beecher any poison. To this I must reply that I have, and I will tell you how it occurred and how the fact was brought to my recollection, and the whole history of the matter. It was as follows: Ituring the course of the trial, and while Mrs. Moulton was giving her testimony on the witness stand, I was one morning sitting in my store here and reading the account of her testimony as given in the Herald, when I came to the liargaraph in which she referred to Beecher telling her that he had a powder or poison at home on his library table which he was propared to take at any time. As I read this it came across my mind like a flash that I had sold some potton to Mr. Beecher in the year 1871. I turned round on my chair and spoke to Rev. J. Beers, a Presbyterian clergymau, who was on a visit to my family and who at the time was sitting with me. I MRS. MOULTON CONFIRMED. eslied his attention to the paragraph and said, "No you see, Mrs. Moulton testiles that Beecher told her that he had some poison in his room, and that he intended to make away with himself. I believe I sold him some stuff that he could do it

l called my son and told him to bring me my ager, in which I kept Mr. Bescher's account. THE ENTEY OF THE GALE.

When he brought it to me I said to Mr. Beers, "now, we shall soon see if I did let Mr. Beerhe have any poison, for it will be entered here. I feel sure that I did, but let us look to make assurance doubly sure."

Mr. Beers was, like myself, somewhat excited ever the matter, and he expressed a great horror at the thought even that it could be possible for a man like Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to contemplate putting himself out of existence. I turned to the account, and there, to my great grief and sorrow, I found the following entry, which fully confirmed my previous recollections:

MAY 13, 1871—ONE OUNCE OF PRUSSIC ACID, FIFTY CENTE,

and which I now show you.

Mr. Beers and myself talked the subject over for some time, and he tried to persuade me not to speak of the fact to any one, and I gave him a promise finally not to say a word about the sale of the poison to Mr. Beecher while the trial was going on, being convinced that it was my duty to keep silent unless called upon or the proper person. I, as I have previously stated, give you this information now most unwillingly.

EEEKING A KNOWLEDGE OF FORONS.

The circumstappes sattending the sale of the

EEEKING A KNOWLEDGE OF FOREONS.

The circumstances attending the sale of the prussic acid to Mr. Beecher were vividity brought to mv mind immediately I saw the entry in the ledger, although, from the time I sold the poison until the moment I read Mrs. Moulton's evidence, I had forgotten the tact. I remember Mr. Beecher coming into my st ree on the day mentioned and chatting with mr. as was often the habit, when, after we had talked on general tapics, the conversation was turned by Mr. B echer on the subject of poisons. He questioned me about the several kinds and asked about their component parts, their general effect, &c. After talk ng with him on these points for some little time he made the inquiry as to what the effect of arsenie would be on the human system, what does it would require to destroy life, what the symptoms would be after it was taken into the stomach, and what appoarance the body would present after death. I explained all these points to him, and he then asked me if I did not think ar-enie would be the best thing for a man to take if he wanted to make an et of his lite. To this I replied that I thought not. Prussic sold would be, in my opinion, the quietest and surrest thing or take. We still kept on talking or poisous, and he again asked me

WHAT THE STMPTONE WOULD HE after a man had taken a dose of pressic acid. He niso asked me what sort of an appearance the face would present immediately before and after death, and whether there would be any indications observable by which people could detect that a policon had been taken and that the death had not been brought about by natural causes. He likewise asked me if there would be any oder or smell observable that would lead to the conclusion that there had been anything wrong. I explained all these points pretry thoroughly to him, and in the course of so doing I told him the quantity that would kill a person. The conversation at the time made but little impression on my mind, for I thought he was merely asking me the questions be did out of curiouty.

Finally, just before his was leaving the store, he asked me to give him some prassic acid, which I did, not thinking that he had any intention of making an improper use of it. In fact, no such thought entered my head. I gave him a one-conce bottle, which had not been opened but was done up just the same as when I bought it. It had a label on it, on which was printed

"HYDBOCTANIC ACID," WEAT THE SYMPTOMS WOULD BE

"HYDROCTANIC ACID."

with directions how to preserve the strength of
the acid, ac., together with the name of the
chemists by whom it was made. The name of
this firm was. I think, Squibbs, although it
might have been Weightman. I think it was the
former, however; for I was in the habit of trading
with that house at that time. That is all the information I can give you, and I think I have told
you everything that I know.

The Heraid representative noticed that in the
ledger where the entry of the poison was made it
was not by itself but ran on, following the entry
of some goods purchased by Mr. Beecher previously, and succeeded on the next lines by other
entries of goods purchased subsequent to the
date of May in, isfu. This fact is mentioned to
show that the entry was evidently a genuine one.

WHAT WAS SHEN IN TILTON'S HOUSE.

The following statement was obtained frem a "HYDROCYANIC ACID,"

show that the entry was evidently a genuine one. What was shen in tilton's house.

The following statement was obtained frem a man who was engaged in laying carpets in the house of Theodore Tilton in the month of October, 1860. The name of this man, although known to the Herald, is withheld for reasons that can well be understood. It may, however, be stated that he is now occupying, and has during the past two years eccepted, a store and carried on a business on one of the principal streets in Brockiyn. He is also well known in the community, and is a man of family and means. He says substantially as follows: In the fall of 1860, in the month of October, but the precise day I cannot now recollect, I was engaged by a man named Price to assist him in laying carpets in the house of Theodore Tilton in Livingston street. We were there doing this work during two days, commencing each day at about ten o'cleek, and leaving off somewhere in the neighborhood of three in the afternoon. On the second day, along in the afternoon, I remember hearing the front door bell ring. Price and myself were then finishing work on the hall stairs. Mrs. Tilton answered the door herself, and let in an elderly-looking man, whom I subsequently learned and know to be Henry Ward Reecher. As soon as the door was closed Mr. Beecher seized hold of Mrs. Tilton and clasped his arms around her waist, drew her to him and kissed her, and she returned it. In lact, Seecher raised her off her feet during the operation and pressed her body so close to his own that it made an indelible impression on my mind at the time. The whole act was one that gave me the ides, which can never be efficaed, that the relations between the two were of such intimacy as could either matrimonially or CHIMIRALLY RELATED.

The two after this first salute, walked into the

centre matrimonially or CHIMINALLY RELATED.

The two, after this first salute, walked into the front parior, on the left hand side of the hall as you enter from the street. Mr. Heecher had his arm still around Mrs. Tilton's waits and spoke to her, and she to him in the most affectionate manner so far as I could judge from their actions. He was bending down to talk to her, with his face all smiles, while she looked up into his countenance appearing more than pleased with the attentions. Mr. Beecher was paying and she receiving. I asked Price if he know who the man was and he said "Yes, that is Beecher, the preacher." I re-

marked, "They are a pretty loving couple, I nuess. Did you see how he lifted her up and pressed her to him?" Price said, "Yes; and I guass I'll take a peep and see what they are doing." Whereupon he went through into the room at the end of the hall. In a momenthe came back to me and told me that he had been looking through the keyhole of the door dividing the front perior from the library, and had seen Mr. Beecher

ON THE SOFA

with Mrs. Tilton in such a position as to leave no room for doubt as to what they were doing. In lact, to use Price's own words, he said, "Beecher is having a good time, I guess; he's got it all fixed." I asked him what he meant, when he replied, "You know what I mean very well, but if you want to get it straighter Fill tell you." He then averred that he meant criminal intercourse between the parties. I had left my hat and some of my tooks on the mantiepiece of the room where Heecher was, and I said to Price, "I have a good mind to go in there suddenly and get my things that I left there." He dared me to do it, and I said I would go in. With that I went across the hallway, opened the door, and walked to the mantiel and took my tools. The door opens inward, and behind it there was a lounge. As I walked across the room, when I went in, I saw no one, but just as I got to the mantie I heard a rustle. I turned round to walk out when I saw Beecher, as it were, just rising from the floor, with one hand on the end of the lounge and moving away from Mrs. Tilton, who was sitting or reclining on it, with her skirts very much disordered. Mr. Beecher was directly infront of her. I draw my own conclusions, but said nothing until I got outside in the hall, where I left Price looking in through the crack of the door. I then told him what I had reen, and he said he saw Mr. Beecher, as I wout in, kneeling in front of Mrs. Tilton, and that when I disturbed them he had risen from that position, and, as he did so, hurriedly arranged his dress. Mrs. Tilton made no movement to arrange her lothing, as far as I saw. The time that I was in the room of course was very short, but I took in the scene like a flash. What took pince after that I do not know, for we left the house. The job was paid for by an elderly lady, who said she was the housekeeper. Her name I do not know for certain, but I believe it was Dennis. Previous to this occurrence I had always thought that Mr. Beecher was a great preachor, and a good man, from what I had read a

A GREAT HYPOCHITE.

I cannot understand how it is that the facts that I know snything about this matter have come out, for I have talked of it but to two people, one of whom is a great personal friend. I have tried to keep out of the trial, and should not have tried to keep out of the trial, and should not have told you what I have except for your persistency. I have all along been afraid that, if I said anything te hurt Mr. Beccher, my customers would leave me, for a great many of them are members of Plymouth church, and I know they are doing all they possibly can to save Mr. Beecher. The ladies go round and use their influence, and it was called the color of the same of the same than the same that the color of the same than the nacies go round and use their influence, and it was only the other day a lady was in my store, and asked me my opinion of Mr. Beecher, while she was buying some goods. I told her that if she asked my opinion I should say he was a hypocrite. Without more ado she turned round and said: "If you think so little of Mr. Receher I can't doal with you any more," and walked out. WHAT PRICE ENOWS.

with you any more," and walked out.

What PRICE EXNOWS.

After leaving the man who gave the information contained in the foregoing statement an effort was made to find out the man Price. This was a work which involved no little amount of perseverance and time, for there was a doubt as to the initials of his name. There are a great number of Prices, as a glance at the Brooklyn Directory will show, but the right man was finally discovered to be John J. Price, an upbolsterer, employed in Wilmore & Boyden's carpet store, No. & West Thirty-third street, New York city. He, like the other, however, when speken to on the subject appeared to be scared almost to death that his acquaintance with any facts pertinent to the great trial should have leaked out. In the lirst instance he attempted to deny that he knew anything at all, but as soon as the name of the other man was mentioned to him a change took place, and, instead of his being the interrogated, he turned the tables and assumed the role of the interrogator. He wanted to know what had been said, and how much his connection with the case was known. Being finally satisfied that the whole story had been told to the Herald representative, he seemed inclined to be more communicative. It was, however, only by dint of the most strenuous cross-examination that Price would admit the truth of all the material points given above. For instance, although he admitted seeing Mr. Beecher coming into the house, as already described, and the meeting between him and Mrs. Tilton, yet it was only by steady persistence that his knowledge of the subsequent facts was obtained. After conversing with him for several hours he stated that the facts related above in reference to the scene, and the acts which he saw in the parlow which

PEEPING TEROUGH THE KEYHOLE of the library door, as well as while his fellow-worker went in for his hat and tools, were correct. When asked to come out in a straightforward manner with a clear, full and decided statement he declined to doe, saying that it was nothing in his pocket to teil what he knew, but that he might get into trouble, and persisted in saying that for the present he would say no more. He stated nevertheless that if called into court and placed upon the witness stand he would teil all he knew. He had not volunteered any information, he said, for the reason that he had no time to pareto hang around the court; that he had no time to pareto hang around the court; that he had no time to pareto hang around court and promise or my trouble, and I can't afford to lose money. You have, it seems to me, all the facts, and you do not want me to say any more." Finding that Price would say nothing additional he was left to his ewn reflections.

Address of Mr. Beach.

Address of Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach continued his address yesterday in the court, at Brooklyn, before a crowded audi-ence. Ex-Attorney General Williams occupied a seat on the bench beside Judge Neilson during a portion of the morning. Mr. Beach made a slight reference to the Herald's report of the discovery of new testimony, and said that before making an

reference to the Herald's report of the discovery of new testimony, and said that before making an application or suggestion to the court as to the matter, he wished to consult with his associate in regard to the subject, and after the recess, before he began to speak, he would take whatever steps might be necessary in the matter.

He then devoted most of his remarks to a complaint of the manner in which the opposing counsel, especially Judge Porter, had reflected upon the witnesses, Richards and Martin, and said he would soon to imitate such a course of abuse of witnesses, who were compelled to testify by process of the court.

He also defended Moulton frem implied blame in the internal revenue case of his firm when Tracy was the counsel for the firm.

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He also maintained that Tition's relations with Mirs. Woodhull were right and proper and dinct invalidate his evidence. There was no evidence that she was not a proper woman. If Tition gave her information for report of scandal, why was not the 'nest hiding lotter," the "ragged edge letter," the "tripartite covenant" and other papers he could have furnished incorporated in the notice at the same time. He (counsel) was not here as the apologist or advocate of Mrs. Woodhull. He had not studied her doctrines nor did he defend any of the dogmas of her school, yet he would like to know how it was assumed that Mrs. Woodhull was a woman of depraved character.

On what principle was it the jury were to assume that the companionality of Mrs. Woodhull was a time of the domas of her school, yet he would like to know how it was assumed that Mrs. Woodhull was a woman of depraved character.

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On what prin

mr. Everte had made the astonishing declaration that

THE \$70,000 OBTAINED FROM BOWEN

for Tilten had been placed in the hands of Woodruff & Hobinson, and that \$6,000 of it had been
taken by them for the purpose of refunding the
money they had lent to Tilton, whereas it appears that the money was deposited to the credit
of Tilton, and not one penny of it was approprinated by the firm, but all paid to Tilton. There
was not a particle of evidence to support this
statement of Evarts, and councel supposed that it
was a part of their plan to endeavor to show that
Bowen had been blackmailed by Tilton.

Mr. Southwick, mashier of the firm, testified to
the receipt of the yellow slip of paper bearing
the words "spoils from new Iriends for the enrichment of old;" but did not know whether it
was attached to the check or net. There was,
and is no significance attached to the paper in
connection with the case. Bowen was not a new
friend of Tilton's, but had been an old friend of
fifteen years standing. It was not "for the enrichment of old;" but ide not know whether it
was not counsel challenged the other side for
provinction of proof as to allegations they had
made in connection with the sity of paper.

Mr. Beach referred to the extraordinary spectacle
of the partisannibly presented by this trial. One
would suppose that Plymouth shurch was the defendant, he said, and enlarged to a considerable
extent upon the influence excreted by that rich
and powerful organization, embracing three
thousand wealthy members. He had great respect for it. It was the jury of the vicinage. It
was not safe for any person to come into this court
room whe was adverse to the defendant. He continued in a stump speech to the jury, warning
them that they were not to be swerved from duty
by this display of wealth and power or by the
constancy of the attendance of Mrs. Beecher, who
he would not say was forced to come there to attract sympathy.

After the recess Mr. Beach made no allusion to
the newly discovered evidence, but went on w THE \$70,000 OBTAINED FROM BOWER

held that Beecher, in his past, had lived a pure and speciess lite?

If facts of this character could be proved they were inadmissible during the course of this trial. They could have asked Beecher the question, but the matter would be argued, and the defendant would have been instructed that he was not bound to inculpate himself. Counsel knew that Beecher had been charged with offenses before, but they had been abandoued. They were entered on record, and the counsel on the other side could not therefore advance the opinion that Beecher's past life was pure and speciess.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Bailroad. BALTIMORE June 14.—The board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at a special meeting to day, ratified the contract for the pur-

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN CORK

BANQUET IN THEIR HONOR LAST NIGHT

FINE PASSAGE ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Baces at Fleetwood Park-Pools for Jerome Park To-day-Regatta on the Delaware-Pigeon Shoeting at Cleveland - Base Ball at Philadelphia and Else. where, &c., &c.

American Team in Ireland. LONDON, June 14.—The American rifle team, which arrived at Queenstown to-day on the steamship City of Chester, was met outside the steamship City of Chester, was met outside the harbor by a delegation from the corporation of Dublin and the Irish Hifle Association. Among the delegation were Major Leech, captain of the Irish team, and Alderman Manning. The Americans were excerted to Queenstown, and upon their arrival there were met with an enthusiastic reception from the population. They left for Cork by the evening train. They will proceed to Dublin to-morrow. On the arrival of the team at Queenstown they received from the police inspector licenses to carry arms during their stay in Ireiand.

ORRE, June 14.—The American Rifle Team arrived here this evening, and had a bearty welcome from the people. The weather was remarkably fine throughout the voyage across the Atlantic and all enjoyed the trip. The members of the team gave a dramatic entertainment on the City of Chester last Wednesday evening. They are much gratified with their reception on this side, which they say is quite equal to the ovation given them on their departure from New York.

A DINNER WAS GIVEN TO-NIGHT to the members of the American Rifle Tesm and accompanying friends. Major Leech, on the part of the frish team, made an address of welcome, to which Mr. Gildersleeve, of the American party, responded. Toasts were given and speeches made of the most cordial character, and much enthusiem was displayed. The gentlemen of the Ameri-an team will be guests of the Lord Mayor while

POOLS FOR JEROME PARK.

POOLS FOR JERONE PARK.

New York, June 14.—The following are the probable starters in the races at Jerome Park to-morrow, and the averages of the pools: Firstrace—half mile dash for two-year-olds—Lady Clifton 340 and 150, Patience 150 and 65, Tigross 175 and 70, McDaniel's Leamington, filly, 65 and 30, Mcille Carew 50 and 15.

Second race—lady's stakes for three-year-olds. The probable starters are Belmont's Olitips, Chamberiain's Lirzle R., McDaniel's Mattic A., D., swell & Cammack's Invoice and Olark & Grinstead's Misdeal. The selling is as follows: Belmont, 879088205; Chamberiain, \$466837; McDaniel, \$300824, Doswell & Cammack, \$259835, and Clark & Grinstead, \$200822.

The third race, one mile and an eighth, heats, Springbek, (selling against the field,) \$189—the field consisting of Rhadamanthus, Fadladeen and Grinstead, \$50. fourth race, handicap steeple chase, two

and one quarter miles. Moonstone, Trouble, \$135 (\$150; Bullet, Resolute, \$135@\$150; Diavolo, \$140 (\$150; Coronet, \$21@\$25; Stanford, Deathead, \$3 (\$35; Daylight and Meteor, the field, \$35@\$40. Regatta of Philadelphia Yacht Club. PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The third annual regatta of the Philadelphia Yacht Club came off on the Delaware to-day. Some fifty odd yachts, first, second and third class, participated On the home stretch several of the boats capsized, the crews being immediately picked up-The successful boats were Hoff, of the first class.

Pigeon Shoot. Pigeon Shoes.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—At the national pigeonshooting tournament to-day the first prize was
won by K. B. Lovett, of Pittsburg; second by H.
Silaby, of Seneca Falls; the third was divided between Pheatt, of Foledo, and Harrison, of New
York; the fourth was won by C. D. Wheat, of
Cleveland, and the fifth by H. O. Hall, of Teledo. Base Ball-

HARTFORD, June 14.-Hartfords 10; New Ha-Vens 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The Athletics defeated the Burlington club of Burlington, N. J., (amateur) to-day at base ball—30 to 6.

Sr. Louis, June 14.—Philadelphias, 15; St. Louis browns, 2.

RETRIBUTION.

"Whatsoever Measure Ye Mete, &c." CIECINEATI, June 14.—Tom McGehan, a notori-ous desperado, made famous by the tragic end of his counsel, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who lost his counsel, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who lost his life in explaining some points in the trial of McGehan for the murder of a man named Myers, was assassinated in his saloon at Hamilton is tinght. From the appearance of the room and position of the body the supposition is that some one entered the saloon, called for a driak, and while McGehan was answering the customer, he was shot by some one through a window, as a pane of glass in the window was shattered into fragments. Although shot with several bullets in the right temple and side of the face, McGehan had strength enough to get his revolver to defend him-elf, but fell dead on reaching the end of the counter. There is no clue to the murderer.

Arraigned for Pleas-All Not Guilty but One. New YORK, June 14.—In the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, to-day, the mem-bers of the firms of Claffin & Co. and Field, Morbers of the firms of Chaliff & Co, and Field, mor-ris, Fenner & Co., together with Ool. Robert Des Anjes and Charles L. Lawrence, were arraigned to plead to indictments found against them by the grand jury for complicity in the silk sung-giling frauds. All pleaded not guilty with the exception of Lawrence, whose counsel asked for time, which was granted.

More Negro Diabolism-

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 14.—On Saturday, at Lafayette, Onondago county, a negro named Wm. Henry Mason outraged a young married woman of highest respectability, wife of Newton O. Hoyt, of that place. He threatened her life if she revealed his act, but she made the fact khown to her husband, who caused Mason's arrest Great popular excitement followed, and the negr was near being lynched while being conveyed to the ponitentiary, where he is now securely lodged

Record of Fire.

The Spruce and Fine street railway stables, in Philadelphia, were unroofed by fire yesterday, and the contents of the lofts consumed. The horses were saved.

Sr. Lours, Mo., June 14.—A fire at Lexington, Mo., yesterday destroyed the Silver building, co-cupied by four stores and the Register printing office. The loss is \$25,000.

Nashville, June 14.—At Edgefield, Ky., this morning, a fire broke out at the corner of Fillmore street and Bridge avenue and destroyed the entire block. Several buildings in the immediate neighborhood were also burned.

Toronto, Ont., June 14.—The steam mills of Edwards & Co., on the Ottawa river, were destroyed by fire this evening, together with eight dwelling houses, stables and six million feet of lumber. The property belonged to W. O. Edwards & Co., whose less is estimated at \$250,000; insurance, \$60,000. wards & Co., whose less is estimated at \$250,000; insurance, \$50,000.

Molling, Ill., June 14.—The extensive saw mill of Dimock, Gould & Co. was burned this morning. For a time it seemed as if the whole city was doomed, but owing to a change of the wind and the timely arrival of engines from Rock Island, the fiames were subdued. Loss \$46,000.

OMAHA, June 14.—A dispatch from Fort Russel, Wyoming, says one of the four-hundred-ton hay plies was discovered to be on fire early this morning. While the command was at that fire the commissary store house was also discovered burning, but the latter was extinguished with but slight damage. The hay will prove a total loss. One of the eavalry stables was also burned.

In Court of General Sessions in New York, yes-terday, Recorder Hackett sentenced Frank Wil-liams to Lifteen years in State prisen, for highway robbery.

Bosrow, June 14.—In the Superior Oriminal Court, this morning, Thomas W. Piper was formally indicated for the murder of the child, Mable H. Young, in the belify of Warren-avenue church. New York, June 14.—Patrick Wallace, convicted in Brooklyn of murder in the second degree, for killing his wife during a drunken quartel, was this morning sentenced to State prison

Col. Robert Boyd left last evening for Boston to attend the contemnal celebration. Samuel Gordon Drake, the ysteram local his-torian and author, died in Boston yesterday morntorian and author, deed in Boston yestercary morning.
Attorney General Pierrepont left here yesterday morning for New York, and will be absent about a week.

Hon. J. J. Hyman, of North Carolina, Congressman-elect, is at present in Washington, working for the interests of his party.

Judge Luther M. Dawson left Sunday night for California to be some a month or more. His many

District.

A reception was given to Postmaster [General Jewell in Detroit, Nieh., last night, at the rooms of the Detroit Club. The attendance was very large.

J. H. Benton has been appointed chief of the Invalid Division of the Pension Bureau, vice Poraman, appointed member of the Appeal Board.

Company A Light Infantry Off for Boston. To-day will be an epoch in the history of the militia of Washington. A company from this District will visit Massachusetts, the occasion being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. From all sections will the volunteer militia gather, knowing no North, no South, but assembling on the prestige of early American patriot bling on the prestige of early American patriotism. Company A of the lat regiment National Guard, or the W. L. I., have taken deep interest in this celebration, and have decided to participate therein. Accordingly, this company has been drilling for some days past, and have become so perfect in the drill as to give them a chance to become, after a trial, the champion company at the celebration, and also to reflect credit upon the District of Columbia.

The pregramma for the visit to Routon is as

the celebration, and also to reflect oredit upon the District of Columbia.

The programme for the visit to Boston is as follows: At 6:30 o'clock p. m. the company will assemble at the armory, and at 7:30 move by way of the Avenue to Fifteenth street, to Vermont avenue and K street, where a halt will be made at Col. N. B. Fugitt's residence, when, after receiving several invited guests, the company will move by the same route to the Baltimore and Potomac depot, the Washington Light Guard acting as an escert. The company will take the cars in waiting, and on landing in New York will proceed to the new post office, and from thence to the Grand Union depot. The company will take break'ast at the Grand Union hotel, and at 8 o'clock take the cars for Boston. Up n reaching Boston the company will be appropriately received. mr. O. G. Watkins was last night made a corperal of Company A.

A very pleasant drill was held at the armory last night, and after a short address by Col. Moore he read the following: SALUTE TENDERED IN SPEINGFIELD.

Wm. G. Moore. W. L. I., Washington D. G.: I tender in behalf of my command salute of thirteen guns upon your arrival at our State line. OAT. R. J. HAMILTON.

line. BRCEFTION IN BOSTON.

BRCEFTION IN BOSTON, June 12, 1875.

Col. West: G. Hoore, Commanding Washington Light Infantry, Washington, D. C.

UGLONKI: From your communication addressed to Captain Outer, of the Charlestown Cadets, I learn that our joint arrangements for the reception of your corps, whereby my command is to have the honor of receiving and entertaining you on the 16th instant, meet with your approbation. As the time of your visit is so near, without waiting to hear directly from you, I have the honor to submit the following outline of our programme for the 16th. A detail of officers from our honorary staff will meet, your train at Worcester, and inform you of any change in the arrangements that may occur between now and then.

cester, and inform you of any change in the arrangements that may occur between now and then.

As you are expected to arrive in Boston at 5 o'clock p. m., and as the streets will be lined with spectators to witness the arrival of the visiting bodies, and as it will be the only opportunity our two commands will have of appearing together, I would, to add to the display, suggest the propriety of your company donning its full dress uniform while on the route, between New York and Boston. We will have a wagon at the depot to carry your knapsacks and baggage to your hotel. Do not fall to make your rairoad connections, so as to take the train leaving New York at 8 o'clock a. m., in preference to the 10 o'clock train, which would make your arrival so late as to materially alter our programme. At 8 o'clock in the evening our officers, with carriages, will wait upon you at your hotel and escort your officers to the reception of the mayor; after which we will return with you to our armory, arriving there at 91.5, to take part in our military reception.

At 8x6 a detail from our corps, under command of the first sergeant, will wait upon the rank and file of your command and escort them to our armory. I would suggest that your band ascompany the men and faver us with a few selections during our intermission, at say, 11 o'clock. Any modification of the above that you may suggest upon your arrival will be cheerfully made. Hoping to greet you in person on Wednesday next, and assuring you of our carnest desire to make your visit pleasant, I remain, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DEFARTURE OF SOUTHERN VISITORS.

DEPARTURE OF SOUTHERN VISITORS. RICHMOND, VA., June 14.-Richmond Cemmandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, left at 3 p. m., via the York river and Baltimore route, for Boston, to participate in the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration. The visiting Knights number sixty, but will be joined by others on the route, and ex-pect to number seventy-five upon their arrival at pect to number seventy-five upon their arrival at Boston. The commandery is in charge of Eminent Commander William E. Tanover, and will be the guests of DeMolay Commandery, of Boston. They will be absent about ten days.

Nosvolk, Va., June 14.—The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues left for Boston this afternoon on the steamer Win Lawrence, and were escorted to the steamer by the battailon of United States marines, headed by the naval band, and by the City Guard. The fings of the shipping in port were displayed, and a number of steamers accompanied the Lawrence to Hampton Roads. As the Lawrence swung out from the wharf they were an uted by the United States receiving-ship New Hampshire, which was returned by the Blues and the wildest enthusiasm. Salutes were exchanged with General Harry at Fortress Monroe. A number of distinguished gentlemen accompany the Blues, among whom are General Fitshugh Lee, Colonel Walter Taylor, who was adjutant general on General R. E. Lee's staff; M. Glennan, of the Virginsen, and others.

The Steamer Commodore Gone in Search of the

Missing Boat.
St. John's, N. F., June 14.—The sealing steamer Commodore has also gone in search of the missing Vicksburg boats. The survivors of the Vicksburg disser who reached here Saturday were brought in by the American schooner Burnham. They report that six beats were lowered from the Vicksburg; two of them capsized alongside, one capsized two boars after leaving the vessel and one (their own) was picked up. One of the two boats unaccounted for was, no doubt, that containing the five who arrived at New York. The captain and officers are said to have behaved well, but the scamen acted badly. The captain and women wont down with the vessel.

MONTREAL, June 12.—Mr. Vipond has the fol-lowing telegram from Bryan McShane, one of the rescued passengers: Your brother was all ready to take the beat with the cabin passengers. I took the first boat launched; saw a boat full of them at a distance after the ship went down, but could not recognize any one.

RIOTOUS MINERS. Attempt to Blow up the House of a Non-

Unionist. Wilkesbarre, June 14.—On Saturday night two kegs of powder and a lighted fuse were thrown through the window of James Curry's house, in Kingston. One of his boarders was awakened by the noise, and extinguished the fuse before the fire had reached the powder. Curry has been nre san reached the powder. Curry has been working at Paine's breaker against the orders of the miners, and assassination and summary vengeance was thus attempted upon him. This morning about twenty men went to Waterman & Beaver's mines for the purpose of going to work, but they were met by a large crowd of strikers, who threatened them and forced them to go home.

CIMARUMIA, June 14.—The Clearfield strikers, thirty-two in all, were convicted this afternoon of compairsoy and riot in this city, and will be sentenced te-morrow.

John Shey and Xingo Parks were held in \$5,000 bonds each for trial in the September court,

LOUISIANA.

Governor Kellogg Requests an Immediate Trial of Clinton. New Onlmans, June 14.—Governor Kellogg as addressed a formal request to the judge of the Superior Oriminal Court to extend the pres ent term er call as extra session of his court for the purpose of bringing the charges against State Auditor Clinton to an immediate trial, and he has also instructed the Attorney General to pros-ecute the case without dalay.

National Board of Trade. PHILADRIPHIA, June 14.—The National Board of Trade meets in this city to-morrow at the Board of Trade rooms, Tenth street, above Cheetnut. The following are the subjects to be con-sidered by the board with the respective bodies sidered by the board with the respective bodies by whom submitted: 1. Capitation tax og immigrants, by the executive council; postponed from the Baltimore meeting. 2. Bureau of internal improvements, by the Mobile board of trade; portponed from the Baltimore meeting. 3. Mississippi river levees, by the Chamber of Commerce, New Crieans; postponed from the Baltimore meeting. 4. Pestal rates, by the executive council; postponed from the Baltimore meeting. 5. Pestal tolegraph, by the same. 7. Amendment to the shipping laws of the United States, by the board of trade of Philadelphia. 5. Transportation, by the executive council. 9. Alabama water route, by board of trade of Mobile. 10. Resumption of specie, payment, by beard of trade of Philadelphia. 11. Amendment to the national banking law, by board of trade of Chieago. 12. Amendment to the constitution of the board of trade of Philadelphia. 14. Savings banks, by the board of trade of Philadelphia. 14. Savings banks, by the board of trade of Orieago. 15. United States steamboat law, by board of trade of Philadelphia. 16. Canadian reciprocity, by board of trade of Chieago. 17. Direct importations to the interior, by board of trade of Chieago. 17. Direct importations to the interior, by board of trade of Chieago.

Grasshoppers-OMARA, June 14.—Immense clouds of grass-hoppers made their appearance flying northward over this place about 11 o'clock to-day, but none have alighted. They have appeared in immense swarms at Piattamouth, Neb., and are destroying everything before them. They are moving north ward.

CABLE PLASHES.

Benlin, June 14.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has adjourned after finally passing the bill withdrawing State grants from the Roman Catholic clergy, and reading for the second time the bill abrogating three clauses of the Constitution. the Constitution.

LONDOM, June 15, 5 a. m.—A special dispatch from Paris to the London Standard says: It is asserted that Prunsia has withdrawn from the alliance of the Emperors. and a new alliance consequently had been formed between Gormany and Sweet Standard S

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS

CAPTAIN LUDLOW'S REPORT

THE DESTINY OF THE BLACK HILLS. FINE CLIMATE AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

THEIR PEACEFUL ACQUISITION IMPROBABLE.

Permanent Reservation for the Sloux-Their Best Probable Designation for the Next Half Century-Northern Pacific Bailway Bonds - Centennial Commissioners for Denmark -Customs Regula. tions - Finances-Army and Navy, ac, de.

The Whisky Spinures. The Government suits against the illicit distillers are progressing very satisfactorily to the Treasury Department. Many indictments have already been made, and active measures to prosecute further suits have been taken.

Army Matters. The Eighth regiment of cavalry, for the past four years stationed in New Mexico, has been ordered to Texas to relieve the Ninth regiment, and the latter has been ordered to New Mexico in place of the Eighth. The Ninth regiment has been stationed in Texas for the past six or eight

The Stolen Schooner. Information has been received by the Treasury

Information has been received by the Treasury Department that the American schooler Mary Chilton, whose theft by her mate and crew has heretofore been reported, was selled and taken away from San Andros, in the Republic of Colombia, on the 16th of May, and a lew days after the vessel was at Wanks river, Honduras, where the mate was trying to sell her cargo. The Treasury Department has taken such action in the case as it is hoped will lead to the punishment of the parties committing the outrage, some of whom are now in custody. Their offense, if the facts are as stated, is piracy. The cargo of the Mary Chilton was salt beef, beer, gunpowder and shot.

Financial. Financial.

\$585,675.50. The customs receipts were \$378,557. The amount of national bank note currency received at the Treasury yesterday amounted to \$709,258. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$4,458,806. Coin, \$81,325,445. Special deposits of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$61,030,600. Coin certificates, \$19,307,100. Custanding legal-tenders, \$377,054,000. There are indications that a call will be made by the Treasury Department, on the 1st proximo, for additional bonds for the syndicate \$558,675.50. The customs receipts were \$378,557.

The State Department is advised by the Danish Minister of the appointment of the following comminister of the appointment of the following com-missioners to represent Denmark at the Centen-nial Exhibition of 1876: Jacob Holmbfod, presi-dent; C. Chr. Burmeister, V. Obristianes, V. Tjeldekoe, Wm. Hammer, Chas. Hansen, T. H. Green, John Hauten, Ofaf Hausen, and R. Beardsley. The following have been appointed commissioners from Egypt: His Highners Moham-med Facha, Hereditary Prince President, Vindo Cheri Pacha. M. Brugseb Bey, General Stone, Mohammed Bey, Maritta Bey, M. Rogers, M. Adau, M. Bandry.

Customs Regulations Rescinded. The following circular to officers of the customs on the north, northeastern and northwestern fronon the north, northeastern and northwestern frun-tiers was issued yesterday. The attention of the Department has been called to the fact that the privileges granted by the regulations issued De-cember 8, 1866, of importing animals for temporary use in aid of trade and manufactures, has been abused by means of undervaluation on entry, by the use of the imported animals for purposes not contemplated by said regulations, and by the im-nortation of vehicles, harness, &c., not intended

Naval News. Assistant Paymaster H. Clark to the Alarm, at Washington, D. C.; Ohlef Engineer H. W. Fitch to special duty as inspector of coal at Philadelphia; Ohlef Engineers G. D. Emmons, Edward Taviner, Joseph Trilley and C. E. De Vallin, Passed Assistant Engineers W. D. Smith and A. W. Morley, and Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon to temporary duty connected with the trial of the Adams at Boston on the 18th inst.; Medical Inspector P. S. Wales, detaohed from duty as a member of the medical examining board on the let of July next, and ordered to attend officers in Washington not otherwise provided with medical aid; Medical Inspector W. F. Hord, detached from special duty in attending officers in Washington on the 1st of July, and ordered to continue on duty as a member of the medical examining board.

The United States steamer Minnesota was put in commission at New York June 12, and the United States. Assistant Paymaster H. Clark to the Alarm, at

The United States steamer Minnesota was put in commission at New York June 12, and the United States steamer Roanoke was put out of commission on the same day. The officers and crew of the Roanoke were transferred to the Minnesota. Captain Hopkins, of the United States steamer Benicia, telegraphs to the Searctary of the Navy from San Francisco, June 13, that the Henicia had returned and anchored in the harbor. The United States steamer Shawnut was at Port Royal, Jamaica, May 31. A dispatch received at the Navy Department yesterday afternoon from Rear Admiral Cellins, commanding the South Pacific station, reports the arrival of the Richmond, his flag, ship, at Coquimbo, Chili, on the 14th of May, thirty-six hours from Valparaiso.

Morthern Pacific Railroad BondsThere was a large meeting, composed exclusively of the holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at the Le Droit buildings yesterday afternoos. J. E. Snodgrass was called to the chair, and R. B. Deitrick appointed secretary. On taking the chair, Dr. Snodgrass said he was there as a follow-sufferer, and as such accepted the place of chairman, believing that the scheme of the Northern Pacific railroad was conceived in good faith. That the management was also in good faith the that the management was also in good faith the was bound to conceds, with due allowance for the frailty of human nature in general, and financial sature in particular. What the result was he need not tell them. They felt it in their pockets sufficiently. They had met to consider the Livingston circular. The discussions would, of necessity, be confined to bondholders exclusively. From them the freest expression of opinion was desired.

Messrs. Goldsboro, Morse, Campbell, Jones, Bates, Emmons, Blackford, and others discussed the situation freely.

The circular first referred to was read, and also a counter statement from Mr. Casey, of New York. The meeting came to no definite conclusion, and finally adjourned to reconvene at Glark's hall on Friday, at 5 ciclek. The action foreshadowed as likely to be agreed upon then is in opposition to the order of sale and distribution procured from Judge Blatchiord as unfavorable to the interests of the bondholders. The injunction already prayed for by New York parties will probably be favored, or at least an important medification of said order. The meeting centered a final determination of what should be done to protect the thousands of people whose funds are locked up in the bends of the Northern Pacific road.

The Black Hills. Northern Pacific Bailroad Bonds-

The following is an extract from the report of Captain Ludlow on the Black Hills expedition. It is forwarded by General Terry, with his favorable indorsement, and by the War Department has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for his information:

terior for his information: CAPTAIN LUDLOW'S REPORT. Extract from report on the reconnoiseance to the Black Hills, by Captain Wm. Ludlow, corps of engineers, U. S. A., with troops under the command of Lieut. Col. G. A. Cuater, Seventh cavalry.

July and August, 1874.

JULY AND AUGUST, 1874.

Whatever may ultimately be determined as to the existence of large amounts of precious metal in the Black Hills—and the evidence gathered on the trip, I conclude was, on the whole, discouraging to that supposition—the real wealth and value of the country are beyond doubt vary great. Utterly dissimilar in character to the remaining partion of the territory in which is less; its fertility and freshness; its variety of recourses and delightful climate; the protection it affords, both against the torrid heate and arctic storms of the neighboring prairies, will eventually make it the home of a thronging population. To this, however, the final solution of the Indian question is an indispensable preliminary. The region is cherished by the owners both as hunting ground and anylum.

is an indispensable preliminary. The region is cherished by the owners both as hunting ground and anylum.

The more far-sighted, anticipating the time when hunting the buffalo, which is now the main subsistence of the wild tribes, will no longer suffect to that end, have looked forward to settling in and about the Black Hills as their future permanent home, and there a waiting the gradual extinction which is their fate. For these reasons no compation of this region by whites will be telerated, nor so long as the majority of the indians live beyond the control of the United States Government can any treaty be made with them looking to the relinquishment of their rights of ownership which will command observance by the hostile tribes. Even if under the anthority of the Reservation Indians, occupation of the Black Hills should become possible, settlements there could only be protected by force and the presence of a considerable military power. Hestile incursions would not be infrequent, nor an occasional massacre unlikely, and these are conditions unfavorable to a rapid and permanent increase of population. The ladians have no country further west to which they can migrate, and only the Saskatobewan country, north of the United States boundary, and which is still the range of the buffalo, offers them a possible home.

It is probable that the best use to be made of the Black Hills for the next fifty years would be as the permanent reservation for the Siouz, where they could be taught occupations of a pateral character, which of all summirilized means of substatence would be most natural and easy for them, and result in relieving the United States Government of the burden of their support. ton, of San Jose, has been renominated for mem-ber of Congress from the Fourth district of Call-fornia by the Republicans.

Capt. Engineers U. S. A., Chief Engineers U. S. A., To the Art't, \$62t, Gep., Department of Dakota.

OUR OWN WATERING PLACES.

The Advantages of Washingtonians. An old lady, (the late Mrs. Mills), who was a few years since one of the social powers of Washington, whose rare wisdom in all worldly matters was gained as was that of "crafty Ulysses," by ob servation of the "cities and manners of many men," and whose "kindlier heart and larger mind" gave generous judgment in all affairs of ordinary and associations, and enabled her to find the difficult justs milieu of life's common considerations, was went to express warmest love for Washington and its adjacent localities, declaring that at the various places of summer resort, attainable within a day's ride from the city, in Virginia and Maryland and Pennsylvania, a most desirable home for the hot season could be found, richer in beauty and more salubrious, and more complete in comfort, than places of the more productive. comfort than places of far more extended re-sources could afford. Truly the

DUST WEARY AND HEART WEARY
among Washingtonians are offered nature's most
balmy restoratives of pure air, pure water and
peaceful rest, which in the country alone have
power to "knit up the raveled sleeve of care,"
within distances scarcely considerable, and within
means most moderate. All the delights of Virginla's uprivaled hills and valleys, mountain
ranges and trout streams, heating waters and
life giving atmosphere, lie within the possibilities of nearly all grades of incomes.

Gothe said "One builds his talents in the
stillnesses, and builds his character in the
storms of the world." The storms of the world
compel many a desponding cosmopolitan to test
the severest chances of fortune in our capital,
and kind nature nowhere offers sweeter solace
and more fragrant rest than beautiful old Virginits yields. Shenandoah Alum Springs, Jordan
Alum Springs, (Hookbridge,) pure country Yatton, Old Point Comfort, Point Lockout summer
resort, Hygeian Home, (N. J.) Minnequa
Springs, (Bradiord, Ps..) and Rock Enen springs,
and other names bear each its peculiar presting,
"beautiful for situation" and thronged with
pleasant associations for the visitors of half a
century. More free in custem, less direumseribed by the DUST WEARY AND HEART WEARY

ARRITRARY REGIMEN OF PASHION, ARRITRARY REGIMEN OF FASHION, and more inviting to the debititated and sick, all who seek more rest and less dignity, is that charming resert called Rock Enon, whose beautiful locale and complete accommodations catch the unexpectant eyes of the travelers as they roll along in the easy country stages over the road, and by a turn, bring to view the busy gorge swept by the winds of Bare Ridge, and guarded by the seclivitous and well-shaded side of the great North Mountain. Every variety of beautiful scenery, meadow and grove, hill and vailey, and wooded nocks, wild-grown and deeply-shaded, where

woosed nooze, which grown and deeply-shaded, where

"-hidden brooks in this leafy month of Jane. To the steeping woods all night singeth aquiet tune,"

To the steeping woods all night singeth aquiet tune, "

surround the hotel and sottages of Rock Enon. Here is a home with many home comforts, with varied hypice-ic privileges, and most admirable menage. Springs of waters as potent as the fabled fountain de jouvence offer a sparkling draught of health and its hopes to visitors who find their benefits complete in the covered pools where beaths are enjoyed. All these great advantages are superintended by Mrs. Clara A. Rines, of this city, a lady whose manner and wonderful secoif fairs have perfected there, as previously in Washington, a home for sojourners at once elegant and comfortable, almost unique in reputation. A control at once tasteful, considerate and generous, with peculiar tact, skill and experience, are making this resort the most hospitable to all needing the benefits and wishing the pleasures of a country sojouro. Mr. A. S. Pratt is there as business manager, J. Taber Johnson, M. D., resident physician.

This famous resort in Rockbridge county, Virginia, is under the management of Mr. J. B. Timeley, with Mr. S. M. Mullin as assistant, and is now open for the summer. The mineral waters, consisting of six different grades of alum, iodine alum and chalpbeate, afford powerful curative agents for skin diseases, bronchitis, consumption, diseases peculiar to females, &c. The hotel has been greatly improved, having gas in each room and an electric bell. Visitors this season will find comforts and conveniences at Jordan Alum never before provided, and greatly to be commended.

The historical attractions surrounding Old Point Comfort are of themselves very powerful, and their enjoyment is most keenly retlished by all traveler. During the past sason the hotel has been enlarged and fitted up with fine billiard and bath-rooms, promeuade and danteng pavilions, with every comfort and convenience for saltwater bathing. The hotel is under the experienced and efficient management of Mr. H. Phoebus, noted for his generesity to all guests. Old Point Comfort from Washington includes a sail on our beautiful Potomas and on the Chesaneske by

POINT LOOKOUT. This is one of the most attractive of the resorts of lower Maryland. The hotel is under the control of James R. Milburn & Bro., and is now ready for the traveling public. This point is within easy reach et all Washingtonians, and the surf bathing it affords is justly celebrated. It is also agreat place for good living. One has there the fat of the land and the delicacies of the sea, and altegether it is a most charming place. Steamers from Washington connect daily at Point Lookout.

SHENANDOAH ALUM SPRINGS. The beauty, grandeur and giory of Shenandoah and all its adjacent scenery will never cease to be a theme of praise. There are there a great variety of mineral springs, and the waters are drank under the direction of Dr. R. D. Bagnall, resident physician. From Washington to Shenandoah tickets are issued by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and it is also reached via Alazandria. The hotel is under the management of Mr. A. J. Myers, and it is made exceedingly popular with all classes.

MINNROUA HOUSE.

MINNEQUA HOUSE.

This attractive and cool mountain resort is in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and is eight hours ride from Baltimore. The house is 1,445 feet above the sea level, and the waters of Minnequa springs are noted for their medicinal qualities. Mr. W. D. Tyler is the superintendent, and excursion tickets are issued from the Pennsylvania railroad office, corner Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania arenue, at greatly reduced rates. This is for Washingtonians one of their popular resorts. TATTON.

This summer resort for Washingtonians is in Loudoun county, Virginia. It is fifty miles from this city and is reached from Alexandria by the Virginia, Washington and Ohio raliroad. Its mountain scenery is grand and picturesque, and the place is noted for its excellent milk, cream and butter, and plenty of it. Everything there is for health and comfort, and the terms are very moderate. Address. Geo. W. Wright, Yatton, Round Hill depot, Washington and Ohio raliroad, or consult Mr. E. G. Marlow, 1209 F street.

This model health institution is on Florence Heights, N. J., on the Delaware river, between Trenton and Philadelphia. Boarders, as well as patients, are accommodated. It has shaded walks, beautiful groves, or out grounds, swings, boats, gymnasium, ac., and the institution is directed by Dr. R. T. Trall.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. The Alabama Press Gang "plenicked" yester-ay, and "hopped" last night at Thousand Islands. ATLANTA, GA., June 14.—The Governor to-day ppointed a board of three directors for the Macon and Brownsville railroad.

CHATTANOGOA, TENE., June 14.—To-day witnessed the trial of our new steam fire engine, and the inaugural trip of our street cars.

The Charleston Light Infantry left for Boston on Saturday, and the Fifth Maryland left Baltimore on Monday morning for a seige of Bunker Hill.

Hill.

Frosts last night with greater or less severity are reported throughout New England, New York, New Jersey and Pénnsylvania, doing damage to fruits and tender vegetables. age to fruits and tender vegetables.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Dispatches received here last night from various parts of the State report heavy cold rains yesterday and the night before, in some places deing material injury to cut and standing grain.

SACKVILLE, N. B., June 14.—John Hent, lightheuse keeper: Howe Reyworth, Geo. M. Trenbolm, and J. C. Barnes, merchant, of Bay Verte, were drowned this morning while crossing the straits from Frince Edward island.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—The grand jury this State Auditor Charles Clinton, two for misde-State Austor Charice Clinton, two for misse-meanor in office, one for extortion under color of office, and one for embessing \$20,000 of State funds. Ball has been fixed at \$23,000. The audi-tor was served with a capies, and paroled by the sheriff until 3 p. m.

The Sionz. CHETENER, WY., June 14.-The Sloux delegation left here for their agency yesterday. Dr. Davids, Indian inspector, furnished each of them with a horse, saddle and bridle, according to instructions from Washington. Renemination of Hon. S. O. Houghton. SAN FRANCISCO, June 14 .- Hon. S. O. Hough-

Power's busts of Whittier and Agassis have ing been cut in marble by the same artisan who reproduced the "Greek Slave" of Mr. Powers's father. The bust of Agassis is undraped, but that of the Quaker post represents him in the costume of the religious seet of which he was an active member. The bust of Whittier is ordered by C. H. Brainard, who intends placing it in the Museum of Fine Arts. Part of the funds necessary to its purchase have been subscribed in Boston, but a few hundred dollars are yet wanting to complete the needed amount.

giveness, and shedding many tears, she resorted to prayer, and every night after her usual suppli-eations she addid: "And O, Lord! mend the glass dish." But her father, being of little fath, eb-tained some coment, with which he neatly mended the dish, filled it with fruit, and placed it on the breakfast table. Little Bessio descended to break-fast, and seeing: the wonderful work her father had done, she sprang up to her mother's room with: "Ob, mamne! napa has beat God this time, for he has mended the glass dish."

MOB LAW IN MARYLAND.

LYNCHING OF THE NEGRO SIMMS.

MISS JACKSON TERRIBLY AVENGED.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BRUTAL EVENT. A Chained Criminal Dragged from His

Prison Cell-His Prayers for Life -The Culminating Tragedy in "Black Woods"-A Dead Body Daugling from a Limb-Views of a Correspondent.

orgotten the account of the shocking outrage upon a young white girl by a negro, near the vil-lage of Odenton, Md., and the details of the pursuit, capture and final incarceration of the rav-Isber in the Annapolis jail. The feeling against the prisoner at the time of his arrest was strong, it will be remembered, and it was with the greatest difficulty that violence was prevented. This strong feeling has existed unabated since then, both on the part of the inhabitants of the region about Odenten and some of the residents of Annapolis and its vicinity. It has intensified, and has finally culminated, as many thought it would, in the wrenching of the criminal from the hands of the law and the dispensation of sum-

hands of the law and the dispensation of sum-mary justice.

Annapolis was startled early yesterday morn-ing at the rumor that John Simms, the perpe-trator of the outrage, had been taken from the jail and hanged. Upon inquiry it proyed that a party of men had entered the town about 2:30 o'clock in the morning, and by means of threats and superior strength had selzed the doomed man from the keeping of the jailer. He was taken out of town, along the railroad, about a mile and a haif, to a spot in a forest known as the "Dark Woods." There were in the party of

"LYNCHERS,"
in all, about thirty-two. They entered the town by different medes—some on herseback and some in wagons. By far the larger portion, who are believed to have been the neighbors and friends of Mr. Jackson, the father of the youthrial victim of the dastardly deed, come on two handcars taken from Paturent and Severn stations on the Baitmore and Obio railroad.

It must be said in justice to the people of Annapolis that but few of their number participated in the hanging. Most of the residents of that vicinity had thought that on account of the action of Judge Miller last week in ordering that a special term of the court be convened to dispose of Simms, no attempts would be made to lynch him, as the prospect of quick disposition of the prisoner would satisfy the desire for speedy execution of justice. The State's attorney had, in anticipation of any such attempt, given orders immediately after the committal that the prisoner be securely ironed.

Simms displayed considerable recklessness of manner during his confinement in the Annapolis jail, and from the first considered that the heinous erime which he had committed was an honor to him rather than anything for which he should express remoras or shame. "LYNCHERS,"

THE JAIL BUILDING.

The Annapolis sail is a brick building 50 by 35 feet, painted yellow, with windows grated, and situated about thirty rode north of the depot. In the basement are four cells, which are used when occasion requires. The shall, Mr. P. Dorrey Carr, and the wardes, Mr. Waite, occasion portion of the first floor, the rest being set appearance to the accommodation of prisoners. The second and third floors such contain four large cells. Simms was confined in the third story, in the cell on the southeast corner. THE PAIR BUTTEDING.

was confined in the third story, in the cell on the southeast corner.

The lynchers assembled at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the "dark woods." Ten men, apparently under the leadership of an elderly men, who was addressed as "cyptain," proceeded then's towards town on one of the handears. They stopped the car at the outer end of the depot, where they were joined by several residents of Annapolis, and the whole party assumed masks; after which they went directly to the tail. The jail is a rickety old building, and would not long withstand a vigorous attack, but it was not in the plan of the lynchers to demolish property. They met Warden White, who had been alarmed, at the door, but by menaces and the presentation of

SEVERAL PISTOLS,
forced him to give up the keys. A portion of the
party proceeded directly up stairs to the third
story, where Simms was condined. Andrew Norris, one of the prisoners confined with Simms, on
conviction for rape and several other offenses,
fancied that the party had come for him.

He beaged pitcously for his life. The "Captain" told him, "Hush your d—d nonsense, you
didn't rape a white woman."

But Simms soon realized it was for him the
lynchers had come, and when they attempted to
secure him he fought with a savage fercoity with
tooth and nail, biting one of the raiders through
the hand. The party was delayed furth er by
their inability to take the prisoner from his
shackles on his legs, which were locked and
iastened by a short chain to a strong staple in the
floor. So slight an obstacle as this could not
deter these determined men from accompilshing
their purp ose, for after a search for some suitable
instrument with whick to pry up the staple, as
piece of an ax was found by one of the party, and
with it the staple was broken. The raiders then

with it the staple was broken. The raiders then should be should b

THE WORK OF DEATH.

While these simple preparations were being made Simms continued to pray with a ferrency that would have pierced the hearts of men who had not hardened themselves for the purpose. The victim was placed on horseback, and told by themysterious "captain" that he could have the opportunity of saying something. Simms, with a broken voice, said: "Gentlemen, I see that I have but a little time to live. I committed the deed, and I want to tell you why I did it." But he was cut short by the "captain," who said, "That will do; we don't want any reasons, and its getting late."

A light stroke from a whip started the horse, leaving Simms dangling at the end of the rope. Probably his neck was broken by the shock, for he made no struggle. The crowd remained about the spot for ten minutes, and then departed, saliened that their victim was dead, and that justice had been executed. When the train passed at scren o'clock the body was still hanging in full view, presenting a ghastly sight, and no steps had been taken to remove it.

Up to a late hour in the day the body had not been taken down. The following is the

been taken down. The following is the

Associated Press Account.

Annapolis, Md., June 14.—A mob, composed principally of residents of Anne Arundel county, in which county the recent outrage upon Miss. Jackson was committed by the negro Simus, came into this city at a very early hour this merning, and, proceeding to the jail, domanded the keys from the jailer with a view of taking Simms out and executing him. The jailer was searched, and the keys having been tound, a large number of the visitors went to the cell of the negro, and, finding him chained, dragged him sway without releasing him from the irons, and, taking him a short distance from the city, near the railroad track, hung him to a tree, where he still hangs. Large numbers of citiseus and ethers have visited the place to-day to view the remains. The meb was well provided with pick axes, crow bars and other instruments for gaining admission to the jail had they met with forcible resistance. The negrod hot say a word when he wastaken. Some of the lynchers proposed taking another negro who is in jail awaiting trial for rape on a colored woman, but others demurred, and the mob was satisfied with taking Simms. A coroner's inquest will be held upon the remains to-day. Many of the lynchers were painted, black, and some were masked.

ROW IT WAS DONE.

Annapolis, June 14.—The lynching party gained access to the jail by battering open the back door of the structure, using for the purpose an iron axis tree, and with the same instrument they pried the irons to which Simms wagohained from the floor. The irons were of the heaviest character, and were removed from the negre after his body had been cut down and were brought back to the jail by one of the guards whe visited the scene of his hauging this morning. The place selected for his execution is known as Perry's Gate, and is about a mile from the city. Simms confessed his guilt when he reached the place where he was to be hung, and tried tojmake some explanation, but was requested to shut up, and having been placed on a horse with the nozes around his neck, the horse was driven from under him and left him dangling in the air.

The crowd remained until they were satisfied he was dead, when they left. Allen White, the jailer, made urgent protests against his removal from the jail, but the crowd proceeded without noticing his presence. After they one gained admission the instruments in their possession were sufficient to enable them to enter every cell in the building. Several of the negroes were very much alsarmed, but they were told to freep quiet, as the party were only after one man. Everything was conducted very quietly, and the citizens have nothing of it until the dawn of morning.

Comments on the Outrage and Punishment. Wannington, June 14, 1875. To the Editor of the National Republican: To the Eddlor of the National Republican:
Sin: In view of the excitement produced by the
late rape in Maryland, it seems a fit time to investigate the impulse leading to such outrages.
To any one who thinks upon these subjects, who
looks from effect back to cause, or sumbinations
of causes, a feeling of horror and indignation is
row so quickly around against a low victors unnot so quickly aroused against a low, victous, un trained nature, as against the sentiments provail-ing among men which tend to develop these very enormities when not counterbalanced by educa-tional restraints, or trained habits of self-respect. There has been in all ages a delication of the

stimulation to excess, until, instead of normal may be heard the brutal joke, the indecent allu-sion, the obscene innuendo, until the young are corrupted and the ignorant made beastly. And this prevails among men of influence and position; even ministers feel called upon to assert that they are men of "like passions;" and those passions are flaunted without shame and discussed without discussed without shame and discussed without

FEARFUL PENALTY OF HIS CRIME. are flaunted without shame and discussed without delicacy.

Now the questien that I submit is what must be the inevitable effect upon minds of low organization and unredeeming surroundings?

If men argue that houses of ill-fame are essential outlets for this hot-house production, what is the next course for she brutal when these outlets are not available? Will passions developed by license "down" at the bidding of decemp? Did the bloodhounds, trained to hunt black men, recoil when sat upon white? Is there not something mere than mob law needed to deal with this question? If men will forever dance around this witches caldron, with its hell-broth of license, indelicacy of speech, rum, obscenity of action, dalliance, &c., why not expect their legitimate results in outbreaks like the one in question? Scenes as brutal, as exasperating, are not uncommon in our very midst. Shall only white men brag and swager, and assall the young and defenceless? In view, then, of the fact that though a shocked community may consign a black delinquent to warded dastb, still this delication of nassion re-In view, then, of the fact that though a shocked community may consign a black delinquent to merited death, still this delication of passion remains in force among men, to crop out through ignorant and vicious mediums; therefore I propose that women, since they have no direct power sgainst this evil, perfect themselves in the use of firearms, carry them when alone or exposed to danger, and hesitate as little to use them in such cases as if their assailants were mad dogs. If men use the arguments of brutes, thereby stimulating the vicious to violence, we can only use the weapons whereas oruse are exterminated.

T. I. A. C.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

What is being done there-Improvement under Dr. McCosh-Its Boating and other Interests-Will she Win at Saratoga !

PRINCETON, N. J., Jane 3, 1875.
To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: Old Princeton has always been famous since Revolutionary times; and as we strolled along her shady streets, shaded by trees, many of which were standing at the time referred to, we could not help comparing her as she is now to what we have heard she was when the Hessians made themselves famous there. But, like most other coilege towns, she owes her life to the col-

made themselves famous there. But, like most other college towns, she owes her life to the college. Our first impressions of the campus and college buildings were very favorable, for the trees and grass had just assumed a new verdure after the heavy shower, and the evening sun shining through the trees sparkling with dew drops painted to one a most charming picture. The college was founded in 1752 and the first building erected. Old "Nassau Hall" was, at the time of its completion, the largest one in the country. This is the one around which the fondest memories now cluster, and the students take great pride in showing it to visitors. It is built of stone, as are all the others.

The most modern buildings are the library and the jechool of science, both being built out of the \$550,000 given for the purpose by John U. Green. To everpraise the beauty of their would be impossible. They are both models of symmetry and grace; built after the most modern style of architectura ability; they form a rare addition to the college property. Although the number of books in the library is still small, (30,000 volumes) the number is being rapidly augmented through the library of Congress, is in charge. The school of science is yet in its infancy, but Dr. McOosh leaving no stone unturned to make it one of the best in 1the land. Speaking of this gentleman, we would say it has rarely been our fortune to meet a more thorough gentleman, and in saying that he has been a mighty power in bringing the college up to what it now is, we but reflect the opinion of many throughout the country. Through his untiring efforts several fellowships have been established.

his untiring efforts several fellowships have been established.

These are of great advantage to the institution, and are a stimulus to a greater effort among most students. They last one year and provide \$600 to the lucky man, which he is required to use in pursuals his studies elsewhere. These fellowships although not at present permanently endowed, will be in a few years. Dr. McCosh is very sopular among the students and is doing great mings for them continually. Since his administration the number of students has been greatly augmented and now foots up to about 400. A very large freshman class is expected in the fall, the "camon war" is all over now, and that renowned piece of artillery is again imbedded in the dail, the "camon war" is all over now, and that renowned piece of artillery is again imbedded in the etablishment of the students now in the etablishment of the students now in the students now in the students now in the students now in the students now will be students now in the students now in the students now will be students now in the students now in the students now will be students now in the students now i

partegie of conversation among the students now is the coming Saratoga regatta, and so we will say a few words concerning
THE BOATING INTERESTS.

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THE BOATING INTERESTS.

From the time when the first inter-collegiate regatta was held on Lake Quinnigamend, July \$2, 1850, the beating interests in most of our prominent American colleges has been on the increase, but for some unexplained reason the furore was beaten off from Princeton until the last few years; but although late in starting in this science, they, by dint of therough preparation, succeeded last summer at Sarxtoga in winning the Freshman race, the only one in which they were on an equal feeting with the other colleges. Even the most singuine of Princeton's boating interests did not expect victory in the University race, as in that they were matching their crew of one year's experience against crews that had pulled together for several seasons. Next month, though, they place a "six" in the race that will make a tough fight for the victor's place, and the college that are considering Princeton as a unit in the regatta better not be too hasty in forming their opinions, for if muscle and skill at the oar are to be the required qualifications necessary for the victors, Princeton will at least cross the finishing line among the first, if not in the lead.

At the coming regatta a chance will be given to settle the long-disputed question whether heavy men are stronger in proportion to their weight. The boat-house is on the bank of the Delaware and Raritan canal, upon which the mon pull. It is a little gem, containing all the necessary conveniences and plenty of room. As yet, there are but about fifteen shells in it, but this is considered a large number for the time the "may" has been in operation. The house was one of the gifts of Mr. Robert Bonner, whose name is dear to every Princeton student. The University crew pull from six to ten miles every prono in their barge, and have missed but two days since the spring vacation, in April. The captain, Mr. B. F. Nicoli, pulled stroke of the winning Freshman crew last the colle

The following are the measurements of the Uni-2170 

J. C. Thurston, bow. 18 5.6 38% 13 11% 136 J. H. Hess. 18 5.8 27% 136 11% 136 J. M. McFariand. 19 5.7% 50% 1304 11% 135 H. Stevenson. 19 5.7% 50% 13 11% 136 R. F. Karge. 18 5.9% 60% 13% 11% 1275 R. T. Van Lennep, stroke. 18 5.8% 60% 13% 11% 186

SASE MALL
flourishes at Princeton, and the University nine
are a pretty tough club to beat. This season,
among other sames, they have beater Yale three
to nothing: Centennials, (professional.) two to
one, and the New Haven, (professional.) tour to
two.

wen in all their contests—never less a match.

THE CALIDORIAN CAMES

are one of the college institutions. They take place every spring, and consist in running and walking matches, threwing the cames built, hammers, base ball, he. These are very interesting, jund the prizes are closely contested for. There is probably not another collage in this cenarity which may more fitly be called a college of gymnasts. And in addition to this the average grade of scholarship is equal to that found anywhere. We wish the boys all success in their undertakings.

B.

The couple married in a balloon to advertise

Barnum's show didn't live together three weeks. He boxed her ears, the anburn-haired bride broke his nose, and theory of the applexa quarent is still unsolved.